



# UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/553,472	10/17/2005	Claude Posevara	0501-1148	8949
<sup>465</sup> YOUNG & THOMPSON 209 Madison Street Suite 500 ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314			<div>EXAMINER</div> <div>WANG, JACK K</div>	
			<div>ART UNIT</div> <div>2612</div>	<div>PAPER NUMBER</div>
			<div>MAIL DATE</div> <div>08/13/2009</div>	<div>DELIVERY MODE</div> <div>PAPER</div>

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

**Office Action Summary****Application No.**

10/553,472

**Applicant(s)**

POASEVARA, CLAUDE

**Examiner**

JACK WANG

**Art Unit**

2612

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 09 July 2009.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 58-84 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 58-84 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SF/ICE)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(c), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(c) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 7/9/2009 has been entered.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 58-62, 64-66, 68-71, and 76-77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Wang et al. (US Patent# 7,212,116 B2).

Consider claim 58, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses a method for the detection and identification of an object provided with identification means and wireless transmission means, the object being located close to one receiver module among a plurality of receiver modules, the method comprising the steps of: electromagnetically coupling the wireless transmission means of the object (tag) (13, Fig. 1) with a first of a plurality of fixed antennae (21a-21d, Fig. 1) each associated with the receiver module (14, Fig. 1) among said plurality of receiver modules; and

switching (16, Fig. 1), in an analogue manner, between each of the fixed antennae (21a-21d, Fig. 1) and a secondary fixed antenna (20, Fig. 1) common to all of the fixed antennae (21a-21d, Fig. 1) such that the common secondary fixed antenna (20, Fig. 1) is electrically connected to each of the fixed antennae (21a-21d, Fig. 1) of each receiver module (14, Fig. 1) in succession, wherein the common secondary fixed antenna (19, Fig. 1) is electromagnetically coupled to a primary fixed antenna (inherent within RFID reader) connected to a reader module (12, Fig. 1) configured to read identification data originating from the identification means.

Consider claim 59, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses the method, further comprising the step of: transmitting information from the reader module (12, Fig. 1) to the identification means of a previously detected and identified object (tag) (13, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 60, Wang et al. clearly show and disclose the method, wherein each electromagnetic coupling induces a supply of electrical energy (radio frequency) to the identification means (RFID) of the object (tag) (13, Fig. 1) by inductive coupling, the electrical energy originating from a power supply module (RFID reader) (12, Fig. 1) connected to the primary fixed antenna (20, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 61, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses the method, wherein each electromagnetic coupling induces a transmission of identification data transmitted by the identification means (tag) (13, Fig. 1) of the object towards the reader module (12, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 62, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses the method, further comprising the steps of: processing (filtering) the identification data originating from the identification means of an object (tag) (13, Fig. 1); and selectively controlling a blocking/locking means (transmit/receive switch) (16, Fig. 1) associated with the receiver module (14, Fig. 1) when the

antenna (21a-21d, Fig. 1) of the receiver module (14, Fig. 1) is electromagnetically coupled to the wireless transmission means (tag) (13, Fig. 1) of the object.

Consider claim 64, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses a device for the detection and identification of an object provided with identification means and wireless transmission means, the object being present close to one receiver module among a plurality of receiver modules, the device comprising: a plurality of fixed antennae (21a-21d, Fig. 1) each associated with one receiver module (14, Fig. 1) among the plurality of receiver modules; analogue switching means (16, Fig. 1) for selectively electrically connecting one antenna among the plurality of fixed antennae (21a-21d, Fig. 1) to a common secondary fixed antenna (smart antenna) (20, Fig. 1); a primary fixed antenna (inherent within RFID reader) (12, Fig. 1) electromagnetically coupled to a secondary fixed antenna (smart antenna) (20, Fig. 1); and a common reader module (12, Fig. 1) configured to read identification data originating from the identification means (tag) (13, Fig. 1), the reader module (12, Fig. 1) being connected to the primary fixed antenna (inherent within RFID reader) (12, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 65, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses the device, wherein the common reader module (12, Fig. 1) is further configured to transmit information to an object (tag) (13, Fig. 1) close to a receiver module (14, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 66, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses the device, wherein the selective connection means is configured to connect each fixed antenna (21a-21d, Fig. 1) of the module to the secondary fixed antenna (smart antenna) (20, Fig. 1) in a sequence.

Consider claim 68, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses the device, wherein the common secondary antenna (inherent within the tag) (13, Fig. 1) is electromagnetically coupled

to a primary intermediate antenna (21a-21d, Fig. 1), the primary intermediate antenna (21a-21d, Fig. 1) being electrically connected to a secondary intermediate antenna (smart antenna) (20, Fig. 1) electromagnetically coupled to the primary fixed antenna (inherent within RFID reader) of the reader module (12, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 69, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses the device, further comprising: a plurality of pairs of intermediate antennae (21a-21d, Fig. 1) each constituted by a primary intermediate antenna (21a-21d, Fig. 1) and a secondary intermediate antenna (smart antenna) (20, Fig. 1) which are electrically connected.

Consider claim 70, Wang et al. clearly show and disclose equipment for securely storing a plurality of objects each provided with identification means and wireless transmission means, comprising: a group of modules (14, Fig. 1) each configured to receive one object among the plurality of objects (tag) (13, Fig. 1), each receiver module (14, Fig. 1) comprising means for selectively blocking/locking (switching) an object (tag) (13, Fig. 1); means for controlling the selective blocking/locking (switching) means; a plurality of fixed antennae (21a-21d, Fig. 1) each associated with one receiver module (14, Fig. 1) among the plurality of receiver modules; means for selectively electrically connecting one antenna (21a-21d, Fig. 1) among the plurality of fixed antennae to a common secondary fixed antenna (smart antenna) (20, Fig. 1); a primary fixed antenna (inherent within RFID reader) (12, Fig. 1) electromagnetically coupled to the secondary fixed antenna (smart antenna) (20, Fig. 1); and a common reader module (12, Fig. 1) configured to read identification data originating from the identification means (tag) (13, Fig. 1), the reader module (12, Fig. 1) being connected to the primary fixed antenna (inherent within RFID reader) and cooperating with the control means (switch) (16, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 71, Wang et al. clearly show and discloses the equipment, further comprising: electrical supplying means (inherent in RFID reader) (12, Fig. 1) connected to the primary fixed antenna (inherent within RFID reader) 912, Fig. 1) configured to supply power to the identification means of the object (tag) (13, Fig. 1), the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) the object (tag) (13, Fig. 1) being inductively coupled to one antenna (21a-21d, Fig. 1) of one of the receiver modules (14, Fig. 1) of the equipment.

Consider claim 76, Wang et al. clearly shown and disclose the method, wherein the object (tag) (13, Fig. 1) is comprised of an identification means (identification code) and wireless transmission means (radio frequency) designed to exchange information by proximity radio frequency with a receiver module (14, Fig. 1).

Consider claim 77, Wang et al. clearly show and disclose the method, wherein a means for mechanical coupling with selective blocking/locking means (switch) (16, Fig. 1) is arranged in the receiver module (14, Fig. 1).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 63 and 67 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US Patent # 7,212,116 B2) applied to claims 58 and 64 above, and further in view of Bann (Pub # US 2005/0054293 A1).

Consider claim 63, Wang et al. teaches the method, wherein the electromagnetic coupling between the secondary fixed antenna (20, Fig. 1) and the primary fixed antenna (inherent within RFID reader) of the reader module (12, Fig. 1) is permanent, and each link section comprising an electrical link between a secondary intermediate antenna (21a-21d, Fig. 1) of the link section and a primary intermediate antenna (13, Fig. 1) of the link section and an electromagnetic coupling between the primary intermediate antenna (13, Fig. 1) and a secondary intermediate antenna (21a-21d, Fig. 1) of a following link section, except wherein the secondary fixed antenna is connected to the primary fixed antenna via a plurality of link sections in cascade.

In the same field of endeavor, Bann teaches the secondary fixed antenna is connected to the primary fixed antenna (402, Fig. 4) via a plurality of link sections (420, Fig. 4) in cascade [0028 lines 1-7] for the benefit of boosting the signal strength to the reader.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the secondary fixed antenna is connected to the primary fixed antenna via a plurality of link sections in cascade as shown in Bann, in Wang et al. method for the benefit of boosting the signal strength to the reader.

Consider claim 67, Wang et al. teaches similar invention except the device, further comprising: a power supply module connected to the primary fixed antenna, the power supply module configured to transmit electrical energy to the identification means of the object, the wireless transmission means the object being inductively coupled to a fixed antenna of a receiver module via the electromagnetic coupling between the primary fixed antenna and the secondary antenna and the electromagnetic coupling between the fixed antenna of the receiver module and the wireless transmission means.



In the same field of endeavor, Bann teaches the device, further comprising: a power supply module (inherent within RFID reader) (300, Fig. 4) connected to the primary fixed antenna (inherent within RFID reader) (300, Fig. 4), the power supply module configured to transmit electrical energy to the identification means of the object (RFID tag) (220, Fig. 3), the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) the object being inductively coupled to a fixed antenna (404, Fig. 4) of a receiver module (402, Fig. 4) via the electromagnetic coupling between the primary fixed antenna (inherent within receiver module) (420, Fig. 4) and the secondary antenna (inherent within RFID reader) (300, Fig. 4) and the electromagnetic coupling between the fixed antenna (404, Fig. 4) of the receiver module (402, Fig. 4) and the wireless transmission means (radio frequency) for the benefit of boosting the signal to the reader.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the device, further comprising: a power supply module connected to the primary fixed antenna, the power supply module configured to transmit electrical energy to the identification means of the object, the wireless transmission means the object being inductively coupled to a fixed antenna of a receiver module via the electromagnetic coupling between the primary fixed antenna and the secondary antenna and the electromagnetic coupling between the fixed antenna of the receiver module and the wireless transmission means as shown in Bann, in Wang et al. device for the benefit of boosting the signal to the reader.

6. Claims 72-74 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US Patent # 7,212,116 B2) as applied to claim 70 above, and further in view of Goto et al. (US Patent # 5,982,295).

Consider claim 72, Wang et al. teaches the similar invention except the equipment,

wherein each receiver module comprises: a housing arranged to receive a mechanical coupling part of a key or a key ring, the coupling part including the wireless transmission means, a fixed antenna of the module arranged close to the housing to produce an electromagnetic coupling between the fixed antenna and the wireless transmission means of the object, the mechanical coupling part of the object being engaged in the receiver housing, and an electromagnet comprising a mobile part configured to engage in the mechanical coupling part.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the equipment, wherein each receiver module comprises: a housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1) arranged to receive a mechanical coupling part of a key or a key ring (1, Fig. 1), this part including the wireless transmission means (transponder) (2, Fig. 1), a fixed antenna (antenna coil) (4, Fig. 1) of the module (transceiver) (5, Fig. 1) arranged close to said housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1) so as to produce an electromagnetic coupling between said fixed antenna (antenna coil) (4, Fig. 1) and the wireless transmission means (transponder) (2, Fig. 1) of an object the mechanical coupling part of which is engaged in the receiver housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1), and an electromagnet comprising a mobile part (6, Fig. 1) arranged in order to engage in said mechanical coupling part (key lock solenoid) (33, Fig. 1) (Column 3 lines 23-37) for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, wherein each receiver module comprises: a housing arranged to receive a mechanical coupling part of a key or a key ring, this part including the wireless transmission means, a fixed antenna of the module arranged close to said housing so as to produce an electromagnetic coupling between said fixed antenna and the wireless

transmission means of an object the mechanical coupling part of which is engaged in the receiver housing, and an electromagnet comprising a mobile part arranged in order to engage in said mechanical coupling part as shown in Goto et al., in Wang et al. device for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Consider claim 73, Wang et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, where in the mechanical coupling part has one end comprises of a substantially cylindrical cavity, the wireless transmission means and the identification means of the object.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the equipment, where in the mechanical coupling part has one end comprises of a substantially cylindrical cavity (32, Fig. 1), the wireless transmission means (transponder) (2, Fig. 1) and the identification means (identification code) of the object (Column 3 lines 59-64) for the benefit of identify the correct code prior activating the equipment.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include teaches the equipment, where in the mechanical coupling part has one end comprises of a substantially cylindrical cavity, the wireless transmission means and the identification means of the object as shown in Goto et al., in Wang et al. device for the benefit of identify the correct code prior activating the equipment.

Consider claim 74, Wang et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, wherein the mechanical coupling part comprised of first part with a head includes the wireless transmission means and the identification means, an indented part for receiving the mobile part of a blocking/locking electromagnet, a non-reversible mechanical coupling part, and a second part comprising at least one housing for receiving the non-reversible mechanical coupling part of

the first part.

In the same field of endeavor, Goto et al. teaches the equipment, wherein the mechanical coupling part comprised of first part with a head (1, Fig. 1) which includes the wireless transmission means (transponder) and the identification means (identification code), an indented part (3, Fig. 1) for receiving the mobile part of a blocking/locking electromagnet (control) (6, Fig. 1), a non-reversible mechanical coupling part (solenoid) (33, Fig. 1), and a second part comprising at least one housing (cylinder) (3, Fig. 1) for receiving the non-reversible mechanical coupling part of the first part for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, wherein the mechanical coupling part comprised of first part with a head includes the wireless transmission means and the identification means, an indented part for receiving the mobile part of a blocking/locking electromagnet, a non-reversible mechanical coupling part, and a second part comprising at least one housing for receiving the non-reversible mechanical coupling part of the first part as shown in Goto et al., in Wang et al. device for the benefit of controlling the mechanical lock cylinder with redundancy verification.

7. Claims 75, 78-80 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US Patent # 7,212,116 B2) as applied to claims 58 and 70 above, and further in view of Maloney (US Patent # 6,707,381 B1).

Consider claim 75, Wang et al. teaches similar invention except the equipment, wherein

the group of module is configured to store in a secure manner weapons provided with identification means and wireless transmission means.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the equipment, wherein the group of module is configured to store in a secure manner weapons (Column 19 lines 6-10) provided with identification means and wireless transmission means (Column 19 lines 26-36) for the benefit of providing maximum security to the weapon.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the equipment, wherein the group of module is configured to store in a secure manner weapons provided with identification means and wireless transmission means as shown in Maloney, in Wang et al. device for the benefit of providing maximum security to the weapon.

Consider claim 78, Wang et al. teaches similar invention except the application of the method, for the management of keys or bunches of keys in a lockable cabinet.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the application of the method, for the management of keys or bunches of keys (62-64, Fig. 2b) in a lockable cabinet (11, Fig. 1) for the benefit of providing the providing maximum security.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the application of the method, for the management of keys or bunches of keys in a lockable cabinet as shown in Maloney, in Wang et al. method for the benefit of providing the providing maximum security.

Consider claim 79, Wang et al. teaches the similar invention except the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of documents in a filing

cabinet.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of documents in a filing cabinet (Column 14 lines 36-43) for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the document.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of documents in a filing cabinet as shown in Maloney, in Wang et al. method for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the document.

Consider claim 80, Wang et al. teaches similar invention except the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of weapons in a weapons locker.

In the same field of endeavor, Maloney teaches the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of weapons in a weapons locker (Column 19 lines 6-10) for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the weapons.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the management of weapons in a filing cabinet as shown in Maloney, in Wang et al. method for the benefit of providing the maximum security to the weapons.

8. Claims 81-84 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wang et al. (US Patent # 7,212,116 B2) as applied to claim 58 above, and further in view of Ogura et al. (Pub # US 2003/0033175 A1).

Consider claim 81, Wang et al. teaches similar invention except the method, wherein the

wireless transmission means is configured for the identification of a vehicle in a parking space.

In the same field of endeavor, Ogura et al. teaches the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the identification of a vehicle in a parking space [0053 lines 3-7] for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the method, wherein the wireless transmission means is configured for the identification of a vehicle in a parking space as shown in Ogura et al., in Wang et al. method for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Consider claim 82, Wang et al. teaches the system, comprises a fixed reception antenna (11, Fig. 1) electrically connected to a primary antenna common to all (19, Fig. 1) and electromagnetically coupled to an antenna (42, Fig. 1) of a common reader module (40, Fig. 1), except for the detection and identification of a vehicle in a parking space of a parking area, and said system being equipped with an identifier module comprising an antenna arranged within said vehicle in order to be electromagnetically coupled to the fixed reception antenna of said parking space when said vehicle is parked in said parking space.

In the same field of endeavor, Ogura et al. teaches the detection and identification of a vehicle in a parking space of a parking area, and said system being equipped with an identifier module (tag) (36, Fig. 3) comprising an antenna (embedded in tag) arranged within said vehicle in order to be electromagnetically coupled to the fixed reception antenna (tag reader) (37, Fig. 3) of said parking space when said vehicle (2, Fig. 3) is parked in said parking space [0054] for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time

the invention was made to include the detection and identification of a vehicle in a parking space of a parking area, and said system being equipped with an identifier module comprising an antenna arranged within said vehicle in order to be electromagnetically coupled to the fixed reception antenna of said parking space when said vehicle is parked in said parking space as shown in Ogura et al., in Wang et al. method for the benefit of providing parking space confirmation.

Consider claim 83, Wang et al. teaches similar invention except the systems, characterized in that the identifier, module of the vehicle is included in one and/or more of the number plates of said vehicle.

In the same field of endeavor, Ogura et al. teaches the systems, characterized in that the identifier module (tag) (52, Fig. 3) of the vehicle (2, Fig. 3) is included in one and/or more of the number plates (38, Fig. 3) of said vehicle (2, Fig. 3) for the benefit of easing identify the vehicle.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include the systems, characterized in that the identifier, module of the vehicle is included in one and/or more of the number plates of said vehicle as shown in Ogura et al., in Wang et al. device for the benefit of easing identify the vehicle.

Consider claim 84, Wang et al. teaches the system, characterized in that the identifier module of the vehicle is provided in the form of a radiofrequency tag (13, Fig. 1).

### ***Response to Arguments***

9. Applicant's arguments, see Remarks, filed 7/9/2009, with respect to Claim Objection have been fully considered and are amended as suggested in prior Office Action. The Objection



of Claims has been withdrawn.

10. Applicant's arguments with respect to claim 58-84 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### *Conclusion*

11. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- a. Lee (US Patent # 6,903,656 B1) "RFID reader with multiple antenna selection and automated antenna matching".
- b. Van Fleet (Pub # US 2005/0043857 A1) "System for inventory control and capturing and analyzing consumer buying decisions".
- c. Lemelson et al. (US Patent # 5,019,815) "Radio frequency controlled interrogator-responder system with passive code generator".
- d. Flick (pub # US 2004/0032327 A1) "Secure, vehicle key, storage device and associated method".

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to JACK WANG whose telephone number is (571)272-1938. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:00AM - 5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Daniel Wu can be reached on 571-272-2964. The fax phone number for the

organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/JKW/

/Daniel Wu/  
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2612